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ished, some of this imprisoned air escapes, and the greater the fall of the barometer the greater the force with which the air is expelled. My friend, Mr. Smith, utilized this air current to blow a whistle, which could be heard all over the town, warning the inhabitants of a possible storm. With a rising barometer, caused by an increase in the pressure of the air, air will be forced back into the subterranean reservoir. Mr. Smith tells me that when the air is going into the well, the water recedes a certain amount, and that when the air is blowing out, it can be heard bubbling through the water.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE BRENNHAM METEORITE.

BY ROBERT HAY.

About the end of 1891, the finds of the meteoric fall in Kiowa county were extended nearly a mile east of the former ones, and most of them are of a new type. Several groups were found, each in an area of several square yards, and having several hundred individuals. The aggregate number was about 3,000. Some of them

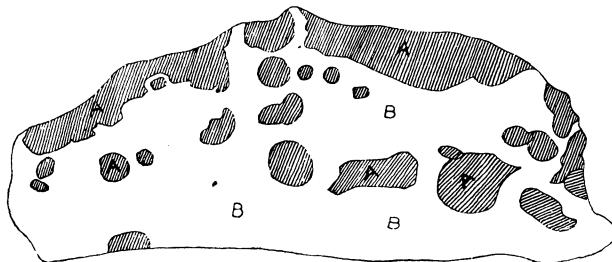


FIG. 14. POLISHED SECTION OF BRENNHAM METEORITE; *a*, cavities containing olivene; *b*, Widmanstättian figures on polished surface.

seemed to be the decomposed parts of a larger mass, but the bulk of them were evidently separate meteorites. A few were about a pound in weight; others were from six or seven ounces down to the size of a pea. All were more or less oxidized; some had lost all their metallic structure, but some, even of the very smallest, had the true pallasite structure. A specimen (exhibited to the Academy) had been pronounced by Professor Foote, of Philadelphia, to be almost identical with the original meteorite of Pallas, which gives the name to this variety. There was one mass of nearly 80 pounds. There seem to have been no more finds, though the search was active.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF GRANITE IN A DEEP BORING IN EASTERN KANSAS.

BY ROBERT HAY, F. G. S. A.

Four borings (one reaching 1,000 feet in depth) at Fort Scott have passed through the coal measures and subcarboniferous rocks at that place. The deep boring at Pittsburg (1,200 feet) is said by Mr. St. John to reach silurian rocks. The boring at Leavenworth (1,800 feet) is also said to have its bottom in siluria. Neither the well seven miles east of Wichita (1,943 feet) nor the boring at Anthony (2,300 feet)

passed through the carboniferous formations, thus showing the increase of thickness westerly. The 1,200-foot boring at Cherry Vale reaches the bottom of the coal measures at 1,000 feet; the rest is in subcarboniferous. This boring well illustrates a fact otherwise known, that the best coal is at the bottom of the carboniferous formations. The recent experiences at Alma and McFarland tell the same story. Since the borings for gas at Paola, reported by the writer six years ago, there have been upwards of 60 prospect holes bored in that vicinity. Some of them have paid in gas and oil; most of them are barren. One of the latter is the deepest well in the State; it has a depth of 2,500 feet. It was bored by Mr. Nickerson. After passing through the coal measures and subcarboniferous, it is difficult to say where the formations belong geologically, the samples being so finely comminuted. But at about 2,100 feet it is manifest that the stratified rocks have all been passed. What is below is granite. One specimen is finely-commminuted gray granite—angular quartz, and mica, with some feldspar—and then we have red feldspar, with little mica and no quartz, like the outcrop in Ute Pass, Colorado. We shall give this boring further study.

NOTES ON A PINK BARITE FROM ATCHISON LIMESTONE.

BY E. B. KNERR.

Barite occurs quite frequently associated with limestone, and in many shades of color, but, so far as we could ascertain, a pink barite has not hitherto been reported. Last spring, however, such a specimen was found by the author of this paper, in small quantity, in a crevice in the lime rock of a quarry south of Atchison. Analysis gave the following composition for the mineral:

BaO	63.73
SrO	15
FeO	13
SO ₃	34.44
SiO ₂	1.43
	99.88

The specific gravity was found to be 4.28.

A REVISED LIST OF KANSAS MINERALS.

BY G. H. FAILYER AND E. H. S. BAILEY.

A list of Kansas minerals was published by the late Prof. B. F. Mudge, in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science for 1880. Since that time, numerous additions have been made to this list, both by the discovery of minerals in new localities and by the discovery of minerals not heretofore found in the State.

In the list given below, no attempt is made to name all the counties in which some of the very abundant minerals occur, but only to mention some of the most important localities. The authorities have been consulted in nearly every case, and great care has been exercised not to mention the occurrence of minerals merely upon heresay evidence. In a few instances, where a mineral has been observed by only one person, his name is given in brackets. In regard to the mineralogy of Cherokee county, it is proper to state that it has been very thoroughly studied by Prof.